IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claim 1.

1. (Currently Amended) A method of preventing or treating an amyloidogenic disease in a patient, comprising administering to the patient an effective dosage of an antibody that binds to a component of an amyloid deposit in the patient, wherein the isotype of the antibody is human IgG1.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the disease is characterized by cognitive impairment.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the disease is Alzheimer's disease.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the disease is Down's syndrome.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the disease is mild cognitive impairment.

6. (Original) The method claim 1, wherein the antibody is of human isotype IgG1.

7. (Original) The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the patient is human.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1 , wherein the antibody specifically binds to an epitope within residues 1-6 of Aβ.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody specifically binds to an epitope within residues 1-5 of Aβ.

10. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody specifically binds to an epitope within residues 1-7 of Aβ.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody specifically binds to an epitope within residues 3-7 of Aβ.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody specifically binds to an epitope within residues 1-3 of Aβ.

13. (Original) The method claim 1, wherein the antibody specifically binds to an epitope within residues 1-4 of Aβ.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein after administration the antibody binds to an amyloid deposit in the patient and induces a clearing response against the amyloid deposit.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the clearing response is an Fc receptor mediated phagocytosis response.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15, further comprising monitoring the clearing response.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody specifically binds to an epitope comprising a free N-terminal residue of Aβ.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody binds to an epitope within residues of 1-10 of Aß wherein residue 1 and/or residue 7 of Aβ is iso-aspartic acid.

19. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is asymptomatic.

20. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is under 50.

21. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the patient has inherited risk factors indicating susceptibility to Alzheimer's disease.

22. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the patient has no known risk factors for Alzheimer's disease.

23. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is a human antibody.

24. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.

25. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.

26. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is a mouse antibody.

27. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.

28. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

29. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising administering an effective dosage of at least one other antibody that binds to a different epitope of Aβ.

30. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the isotype of the antibody is IgG1 or IgG4.

31. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the isotype of the antibody is IgG2 or IgG3.

32. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody comprises two copies of the same pair of light and heavy chains.

33. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is a bispecific antibody comprising a first light and heavy chain pair that specifically binds to the epitope of Aβ and a second light and heavy chain pair that specifically binds to an Fc receptor on microglial cells.

34. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein a chain of the antibody is fused to a heterologous polypeptide.

35. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the dosage of antibody is at least 1 mg/kg body weight of the patient.

36. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the dosage of antibody is at least 10 mg/kg body weight of the patient.

37. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is administered with a carrier as a pharmaceutical composition.

38. (Original) The method of claims 1, wherein the antibody is a human antibody to Aβ prepared from B cells from a human immunized with an Aβ peptide.

39. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein the human immunized with Aβ peptide is the patient.

40. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody specifically binds to Aβ peptide without binding to full-length amyloid precursor protein (APP).

41. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is administered intraperitoneally, orally, subcutaneously, intranasally, intramuscularly, topically or intravenously.

42. (Withdrawn)

43. (Withdrawn)

44. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising monitoring the patient for level of administered antibody in the blood of the patient.

45. (Original) The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody is administered in multiple dosages over a period of at least six months.

46. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody is administered as a sustained release composition.

47. (Withdrawn)

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